THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1831. NO. 77.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

GIDINGS, BALDWIN & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
CLEAVELAND, OHIO;

PROPRIETORS of the Ohio, Troy, and Erie Daily Line of Canal Boats, Ohio Canal—Agents of Troy and Erie Line, New York Canal and Proprietors in a Line of Steam Boats and Vessels on Lake Erie.—*Refer to*

Messrs. WM. D. HARRIS & Co.

March 25.—3m* *Pittsburgh.*

REMOVAL.

DR. WM. F. IRWIN has removed to the New Brick Building in Liberty street, near the end of Fourth street. March 25.—3m

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS,

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan*; *two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE.
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA.
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs.
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Senegal and Carracas Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabanas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie, where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.: and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞ The Gazette, Cincinnati Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST.
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
January 18, 1831—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that the White Lead heretofore manufactured by them, and branded "Stevenson, Pittsburgh," will hereafter be branded

AVERY & OGDEN, PITTSBURGH,

Who have an extensive supply on hand, *warranted pure*, and equal to any imported from England, or manufactured in the United States.—The character of their lead is very generally known in the Western country, and no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain for it a reputation, which they trust will secure general patronage.

CHAS. AVERY & CO.

March 11—3m.

POLYGLOTT BIBLE, *American Edition.* Just rec'd and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, the English Version of the Polyglott Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with the marginal readings, together with a copious and original selection of references to parallel and illustrative passages. Exhibited in a manner hitherto unattempted. In one small elegant pocket volume. Stereotype edition.

"This edition is the most elegant and useful of all the pocket editions of the entire English Bibles, with parallel references; and contains a new selection of 60,000 references to passages that are really parallel." May 10—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, have removed their Bookstore to No. 51 Market street; where it is their intention to keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science. Their late stock has been considerably increased by the addition of many valuable works: and they trust their establishment will still be deserving of the countenance of their friends and the public.—It is their intention to sell their books at the lowest market prices. They respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring country to their new store.

April 5, 1831—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.—Taken by mistake, or stolen, from the Bar-Room or Entry of Griffith's Hotel, Pittsburgh, on the 9th of March, 1831, One BLACK LEATHER TRUNK, with a Brass Plate on the front, marked *Royal Paine, New York*, containing sundry articles of clothing, papers, notes, drafts, deeds, bonds, and mortgages, certificates of Bank Stock, Shares, &c. &c. as per memorandum annexed, for which the above reward will be paid on delivery of the papers to H. KELLY, No. 208 Pearl street, New York. As the payment of the above have been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be given for the papers alone.

MEMORANDUM.

One deed, by W. W. Moon, to H. Kelley.

One bond and mortgage, by J. Boyd and wife, to H. Kelley.

One draft, drawn by A. G. Smith, on S. H. Middlebrook, endorsed to H. Kelley, for $1,219, 11 cents.

Four drafts, drawn by W. W. Moon, and endorsed by him on C. T. Taylor, six hundred dollars each.

Two of four hundred and odd dollars, by do. on do.

Three drafts, accepted by John Boyd, three hundred and forty odd dollars each, particulars not recollected, as memorandums were lost with them.

One certificate of twenty-five shares of the butchers and drovers' Bank, New York, and sundry other papers, notes, and bank stocks. The trunk also contained sundry articles of wearing apparel, a new black frock coat, &c. &c. &c.

☞ If the above articles are in the hands of rogues, they may send the papers through the Post Office, and keep the trunk and clothing.

H. KELLEY.

May 31—1mo.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON
MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains. (New Jersey not excepted:) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

SADDLERY.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, are now opening an extensive assortment of plated, tinned, and Japaned SADDLERY of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Saddlers. March 11, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.

April 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smith field streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
March 11.—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

NOTICE.—The firm of Steele & Co. is dissolved by the death of I. STEELE. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and all those having claims will present the same for settlement to JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of the late Steele & Co. Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—W. M. CARLISLE, of the firm of Steele & Carlisle, and JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of Steele & Co. have associated themselves together, under the firm of CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM, and will continue a General Agency and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 90 Front street.

W. M. CARLISLE,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—3mo.

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜
Ohio paper Generally, one half per ct.

Erie,	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con.	
Greensburgh	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	2
Old Bk. Steub.	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.

May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

JOHN ALEXANDER

HAS Removed his Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. F. W. Boggs, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Fourth, where he is now receiving a splendid and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

purchased at the lowest prices, in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; all of which will be sold low for Cash. ☞ Has always on hand a large assortment of MAHOGANY, which will be sold at very reduced prices. J. A.

April 8—3mo.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Walter Fortune & Sons, Saddletree Manufacturers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of April last. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Walter Fortune and James Fortune, who are duly authorised to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by the said firm.

WALTER FORTUNE,
JAMES FORTUNE,
LUKE FORTUNE,
JOHN FORTUNE.

The business will be carried on as usual, at the old stand, in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, by Walter Fortune and James Fortune, under the firm of WALTER FORTUNE & SON.

☞ Two or three Journeymen Saddletree makers, and three or four Apprentices, wanted immediately. Apply to W. F. & SON.

May 12, 1831.—3mo

COTILLION PARTY.

P. HENRY ANDERSON presents his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and respectfully informs them that he intends giving a COTILLION PARTY at Mr. Geo. Beale's City Assembly Room, on *Tuesday evening, the 14th inst.* Having engaged elegant musicians, for that evening, he feels assured that his entertainment will not fail to please those who may honor him with their presence.

N. B. Invitations will be issued by the managers in due time. June 3

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

PURDON'S DIGEST, new edition—A further supply just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets. June 10—3t

PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF BUONAPARTE.

RECEIVED and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, Private Memoirs of Napoleon Buonaparte, during the periods of the Directory, the Consulate, and the Empire. By M. de Bourrienne, Private Secretary to the Emperor.——Also, *Songs of the Affections*, with other poems, by Mrs. Hemans.

June 10—3t

MEDICAL WORKS.—Maps of the *Great Sympathetic Nerve:* by J. P. Manec, D. M. P. Lecturer of Anatomy and Operative Surgery at Paris—translated and corrected by J. Pancoast, M. D.——Sketches of the Character and Writings of eminent living Surgeons and Physicians of Paris—translated from the French of J. L. H. P. * * *, by Elisha Bartlett, M. D.——*Thomson on Inflammation.*——*Velpeau's Midwifery*—translated from the French by Ch. D. Meigs, M. D—For sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets. June 10.—2t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the name of Barnett, Shorb & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John Lyon having purchased the interest of Joseph Barnett, the business in future will be conducted in this place in the name of LYON, SHORB & CO., who are hereby authorized to collect and receive the debts due the late firm.

JOSEPH BARNETT,
ANTHONY SHORB,
WM. C. STEWART,
DAVID STEWART.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—3t

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, No. 3 Market street, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

IN compliance with specific orders issued to me this day by Major A. M'Farland, Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig. 15th Div. Pa. Mil. I will immediately proceed to enrol and organise the 87th Regiment, commanded by Col. Glenn, into two separate and distinct battalions, according to their metes and bounds, after which I shall proceed to ascertain the bounds of each company, with a view to the election of company officers. It is now to be hoped that no evasive answers will be given, as I am determined to enforce the *Tenth Section*, without fear, favor, or affection. There are at present two vacancies for field officers in this regiment, one for Lieutenant Colonel, Vice Ross Wilkins, resigned, one for Major, Vice Samuel Jones, resigned. To fill the first, I know of no more efficient person than our worthy citizen, J. T. Chew, Esq. whose services in Volunteer Companies, in Philadelphia, have been duly appreciated.

WM. C. KELLY.

June 10, 1831—3t

JOHN H. HOPKINS, about to remove from the state of Pennsylvania, offers for sale the following real and personal property:

1st. Eight acres of ground in the Borough of Allegheny, next to the residence of Charles Brewer, Esq. and immediately opposite to his own dwelling house. This commands the fairest view of the river and city, and would admit of being advantageously subdivided.

2d. Eight acres, including the mansion, gardens, grove, and orchard, and well known as the residence of the advertiser, for the last 9 years.—This property cannot be readily exceeded in any part of our country for beauty of situation and improvement, and it would also admit of more than 40 building lots being taken from it, without infringing on the grounds belonging to the mansion. Attached to it, are coal houses, carriage house, two wells of excellent water, in one of which is a new pump, ice house, extensive wood shed, tool shed, &c. The mansion house is built in the most substantial manner, and affords accommodations of the best kind for a Seminary or large family, having been erected, and enlarged from time to time, for the use of the proprietor himself.

3d. A mortgage to a large amount on the adjoining estate of 13 acres, being considered a sure investment to any capitalist who could wait three or four years for his returns.

4th. One undivided third part of Baldwin Furnace, situate in Ligonier Valley, one mile and a half from Conemaugh River, and two miles and a half from the great Pennsylvania Canal, affording at all times ready water conveyance to Pittsburg. These works are supposed to possess superior advantages of water power, ore, stone coal, &c. if properly put in operation; and the other two thirds could be purchased on very moderate terms.

5th. A great variety of personal property, viz: —parlor and chamber furniture, household utensils, one first rate piano, two old instruments for practising; globes, maps, desks, benches, chemical apparatus, an air pump, a telescope, and other implements of education; an excellent organ, a barouche, a gig, four horses, a number of valuable cows, a plantation wagon, cart, ploughs, a large collection of farming and garden tools, &c. &c.

The above property will be sold very low, and offers a better opportunity to purchasers than is likely to occur for many years. Preferring a private sale, the proprietor will remain at home until noon of every week-day during the present month, in order to show the property to all inquirers, between the hours of 9 and 12. If not sold, it will be for rent for a term of years.

JOHN H. HOPKINS.

June 10—1mo.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

POETRY.

THE PROCESSION.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"The peace which passeth all understanding," disclosed itself in her looks and movements. It lay on her countenance like a steady unshadowed moonlight. *Coleridge.*

There were trampling sounds of many feet,
And music rushed through the crowded street;
Proud music such as tells the sky,
Of a chief returned from victory.

There were banners to the wind unroll'd,
With haughty words on each blazon'd fold;
High battle names, which had rung of yore,
When lances clashed on the Syrian shore.

Borne from their dwellings, green and lone,
There were flowers of the woods on the pathway strown;
And wheels that crushed as they swept along—
Oh what doth the violet amongst the throng!

I saw, where a bright procession pass'd
The gates of a minster old and vast,
And a king to his crowning place was led,
Through a sculptur'd line of the warrior dead.

I saw, far gleaming, the long array
Of trophies on those high tombs that lay,
And the color'd light that wrapp'd them all,
Rich, deep, and sad, as a royal pall.

But a lowlier grave soon met my eye,
Away from th' ancestral pageantry;
A grave by the lordly minster's gate,
Unhonor'd, and yet not desolate.

It was but a dewy greensward bed,
Meet for the rest of a peasant head;
But Love—Oh! lovelier than all beside!
That a lone place guarded and glorified.

For a gentle form stood watching there,
Young, but how sorrowfully fair!
Keeping the flowers of the holy spot,
That reckless feet might profane them not.

Clear, pale and clear, was the tender cheek,
And her eye, though tearful, serenely meek;
And I deemed by its lifted gaze of love,
That her heart's sad treasure was all above.

For alone she seem'd midst the throng to be,
Like a bird of the waves far away at sea;
Alone, in a mourner's vest array'd,
And with folded hands, e'en as if she pray'd.

It faded before me, that masque of pride,
The haughty swell of the music died;
Banner, and armor, and tossing plume,
All melted away in the twilight's gloom.

But that orphan form, with its willowy grace,
And the speaking prayer in that pale, calm face,
Still, still o'er my thoughts in the night-hour glide:
—Oh! Love is lovelier than all beside.

BIOGRAPHY.

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

EMANUEL VON FELLENBERG.

Fellenberg, Emanuel von, the celebrated founder of the institution for the improvement of education and agriculture at Hofwyl, in the canton of Berne in Switzerland, was born in 1771. His father was a man of patrician rank, of the city of Berne, and, in consequence, a member of the government.—His mother, a grand daughter of the celebrated admiral Van Tromp, appears to have been distinguished no less for enlarged benevolence than sincere piety, and to have exerted an important influence on his character and usefulness. The unshrinking devotedness with which she encountered and sustained considerable personal injury, to snatch her son from a sudden danger at the age of three or four years, left a permanent impression on his mind of the excellence of such conduct.—She seized every occasion, which the recollection of history or passing events afforded, to urge upon him the duty of relieving the unfortunate, and called upon him to unite with her to ask the divine aid in executing the resolution which he formed on this subject at an early age. The details which she often gave of the public services of her grandfather in Holland, in connexion with the memorials presented by his country, which she still retained, awakened a spirit of patriotism; and the ardent feelings she exhibited in his presence in favor of the Americans, during their struggle for independence, excited in him a peculiar interest in our country. He was confirmed in these feelings by the example of his father, whom he describes as frequently returning from the council-hall, fatigued and almost disheartened by the failure of efforts to promote salutary measures, and charging him to live for his country. It is to these impressions of his childhood that Fellenberg ascribes, in a great measure, his subsequent character and destination. At the age of 15, he was placed under the instruction of the celebrated blind poet Pfeffel, at Colmar. On his return to Switzerland, an address, delivered by his father, as president of the Helvetic society, on the importance of education, excited in his mind a deep interest on this subject. The intimacy of his father with Pestalozzi, whom he early learned to revere for his genius and benevolence, strengthened this interest, and probably contributed much to give to his efforts the direction they have taken. On his return to his native city, at the age of 16, he found the pursuits and character of the young men of his own age so frivolous and corrupt, that he abandoned their society for his study, notwithstanding the petty persecutions to which this conduct subjected him. In order to improve his health, which had been impaired by study, he gave up the delicacies of his father's table for very simple fair, and employed other means to harden his constitution. He endeavored to render himself independent of artificial wants, and devoted to benevolent objects the money wasted by his companions in luxury and amusement. He soon begged his father's permission to seek a situation more favorable for the pursuit of his studies, and preparation for future usefulness to his country.—After repeated experiment, he was keenly disappointed at finding no where that elevated view of the subject and the objects of education which he anticipated and desired, as an aid to the completion of his own, and felt the need of some regenerating influence on the mass of society. At this period the effects of a pious education were strikingly visible in his preservation from the influence of that spirit of infidelity which then spread like a flood over the face of Europe. His own faith in revelation never wavered; and so confident was he that no reflecting men could resist the evidence of Christianity, that he spent months of fruitless discussion in the residence of an unbeliever, on the banks of the lake of Zurich, with the persuasion that he should convince him of his error. For ten years subsequent to this period, he made it a leading object to make himself acquainted with the state of the people of his country, in order to learn how he might be most useful to it. For this purpose he occupied a great deal of his time in traveling through Switzerland, usually on foot, with his knapsack on his back, residing in the villages and farm houses, mingling in the labors and occupations, and partaking of the rude lodging and fare of the peasants and mechanics, and often extending his journeys to surrounding countries. In 1790 he went to the university of Tubingen, to complete his studies in civil law, where he still distinguished himself by a spirit of research, and, not satisfied with the public lectures, received private lessons from his professor. Immediately after the fall of Robespierre, in 1795, he visited Paris. Here he often attended the sessions of the committee of instruction, and had his interest in the subject still further excited by the noble spirit of Gregoire and other philanthropic members of the committee, who seemed like beacons in the midst of this ocean of tumult and corruption. During his residence in Paris, he perceived the storm which impended over Switzerland, from the schemes of the French revolutionists, and returned to warn his countrymen against it. He urged the sacrifice of some of the oppressive claims and exclusive privileges of the patricians, as the only means of averting it. But his predictions were disbelieved, and his warnings disregarded. At the approach of the French troops, in 1798, to overthrow the government of Switzerland, he was active in raising and leading on the levy, *en masse*, from Lucerne, to resist them. But Berne was taken, and the cause lost, before any efficient force could be organized.—Fellenberg was proscribed, a price was set upon his head, and he was compelled to fly to Germany. At this time he sent some of his funds to the U. States, as a resource, in case of the utter ruin of affairs at home, and had some intention of coming himself. He was, however, recalled to Switzerland soon after, and sent on a mission to Paris, to remonstrate against the rapacious and oppressive conduct of the agents of the French republic.—He was instrumental in procuring the recall of one of the most profligate; but the utter disregard of principle and honesty which pervaded the public men and public measures of the day, disgusted him with the diplomatic career, and he resigned his office. For a short period after his return home, he occupied a public station; but the want of faith and public spirit which he found on the part of the government, in executing measures whose direction had been committed to him, confirmed his disgust with political life, and he resolved to abandon it altogether, until a better day should dawn upon his country. His early disappointment in his examination of society, his investigations of the state of the common people, his intercourse with public men, and the tremendous convulsions he had witnessed, had all conspired to impress upon his mind the same conviction—that the only resource for meliorating the state of his own and other countries, and for preventing a repetition of the horrors which he had witnessed, was to be found in early education; and he resolved henceforth to devote himself to this, as the object of his life. He was appointed a member of the council of education of Berne, but was soon convinced that nothing adequate could be accomplished on this subject through the medium of legislative commissions; and, having come into possession of an ample fortune, he resolved to devote this to his great object and to form on his own estate, and on an independent basis, a model institution, in which it should be proved what education could accomplish for the benefit of humanity. He married, about this time, a Bernese lady, of the patrician family of Ischarner, who has borne him nine children, six of whom, as well as their mother, are devoted coadjutors in his plan of benevolence. In pursuance of his great design, he soon after purchased the estate called *Hofwyl*, and his life, henceforward, forms an important page in the history of benevolent enterprise. His great object was to elevate all classes of society, by fitting them better for their respective stations, and to render them happy and united, without destroying that order which Providence had appointed, and which the governments of Europe preserved with so much jealousy. He believed it important to collect in one institution the poor and the rich, each with their appropriate means of improvement, and thus to establish proper and friendly relations between them. He considered it of high importance to make agriculture the basis of such an institution. He regarded it as the employment best of all calculated to invigorate the body; but he also believed that, by elevating agriculture from a mere handicraft to an art founded on scientific principles, and leading directly to the operations of the great First Cause, it would become a pursuit peculiarly fitted to elevate and purify the mind, and serve as the basis of improvement to the laboring classes, and to society at large. He selected Hofwyl on account of its situation; so insulated as to secure it from the influence of bad example, yet surrounded by villages which would furnish laborers, and only six miles from the city of Berne. It was an estate of about 200 acres, under poor cultivation, lying on a hill filled with springs, and surrounded on three sides by a valley 80 feet deep. He commenced with employing a large number of laborers in digging drains in every direction, some even to the depth of thirty feet, which completely freed the arable land from water, and, at the same time, were formed into a streamlet round the hill, which served to irrigate its borders and the level below, and convert them into rich meadows. His next plan was to turn up the whole soil to the depth of two or three feet, and then replace it, putting the stones and gravel at the bottom, and reserving the richest portions for the surface. Another object of importance was to convert the swampy ground around into meadows, by covering it about a foot in depth with sand and soil from the upland. This was effected in part by means of the stream we have mentioned, which was made to wash down successive banks of earth placed before it, and in part, during the winter, by sleds descending and raising each other alternately, by means of pulleys, as is sometimes done in coal beds. In connexion with these operations, he erected extensive additions to the granaries, (then more than sufficient for the actual produce,) to provide for the abundant crops he anticipated. All this excited ridicule among his enemies, and alarm and remonstrance among his friends; and those of his family who were connected with him, left him, by his advice, to sustain the burden alone. In order to obtain ample supplies of manure, he commenced the system of stall-feeding, with a large number of cattle, which were constantly supplied with fresh grass, instead of being suffered to feed in the pastures; and erected ample reservoirs for solid and liquid manure of every kind, the care of which occupied a part of every day's labor. A system of four years' cropping, with deep ploughing, and the invention of superior machines for breaking up the soil, weeding and sowing, ensured him success; and the lands of Hofwyl have been made to yield fourfold their former produce, with an unintermitted succession of crops. The labors of the plough require only half the number of animals formerly used, and the fields of grain produce nineteen fold the amount of the seed sown. The system of agriculture has been fully tested, by repeated visits of distinguished men of science, and the commissioners of various governments of Switzerland and Germany, and its economical results fully ascertained, as exhibiting, in a striking manner, how much larger an amount of nourishment may be drawn from a given portion of soil, than has been generally supposed. Hofwyl has furnished experimental farmers to a number of princes and noblemen, of various parts of Europe; and its pupils have been employed in the formation and direction of some important agricultural institutions. An establishment was also formed for the manufacture of his improved instruments of agriculture, which have been sent to every part of Europe. At successive periods, small additions have been made to the domain at Hofwyl, increasing it about 600 acres, which have furnished all the varieties of soil and situation necessary to render the whole a complete experimental and model farm. But Fellenberg occupied himself in improving agriculture only as a means of the more important end of improving man himself; and during the whole period that he was thus actively engaged in this subject, he was not less engaged in organizing the institutions of education, which form the great object of his life, and the chief glory of Hofwyl. Soon after his friends withdrew from all participation in his plans, the germ of a scientific institution was formed, by associating two or three pupils with his own sons, and employing private tutors at his own house. About this time Pestalozzi was obliged, by the embarrassment of his pecuniary affairs, and the plans of the government of Berne, to leave his residence. On this occasion, Fellenberg was instrumental in bringing him to the chateau of Buchsee, about half a mile from Hofwyl, in the hope of forming, with his co-operation, that republic of education which it was his favorite object to establish. By Pestalozzi's earnest desire, he undertook to advance him funds, and to direct the pecuniary affairs of the establishment for a year. But the strict order and rigid economy which Fellenberg deemed necessary in a large establishment, ill accorded with the impulses of the good Pestalozzi, whose benevolence was as irregular in its operation as it was ardent in its character. Such a union was, in its nature, impracticable. Pestalozzi soon after was offered the much superior castle of Yverdun, and left the vicinity of Hofwyl with unpleasant feelings towards Fellenberg, inspired by a course of conduct which often restrained what he deemed his best feelings, or arrested him in his noble but wandering flights. In 1807, the first building was erected for the scientific institution. The number of professors in a few years, gradually increased to 20, and the pupils to 80. After selecting and losing two instructers for the projected school for the indigent, he was entreated by a school master of another canton, inspired with enthusiasm for this object, to employ his son in the execution of this plan. Fellenberg received the young Vehrli into his family, in order to test his character, and, before the end of the year, was induced, by his earnest request, to place him with three pupils, gathered from the highways and hedges, in the farm-house of the establishment. Here Vehrli partook of their straw beds and vegetable diet, became their fellow-laborer and companion, as well as their teacher, and thus laid the foundation of the agricultural institution, in 1808. About the same time, a school of theoretical and practical agriculture, for all classes, provided with professors of the respective sciences connected with it, was formed at Buchsee, at which several hundred students were collected. But experience satisfied Fellenberg that too many contented themselves with theoretical and superficial knowledge; and he has since preferred to train young men by an experimental course, in his own improved system of cultivation. In the same year, he commenced a more important part of his great plan—the formation of a normal school, or seminary of teachers. The first year, 42 teachers, of the canton of Berne, came together, and received gratuitous instruction in the art of teaching. So great was their zeal, that, on finding the establishment was not large enough to receive them, they were contented to lodge in tents. The following year 27 were added to this number, from seven other cantons, and a door was opened for regenerating gradually the schools of Switzerland. But the rulers of Berne, without any apparent motive consistent with the spirit of a free government, forbade their teachers to attend these instructions, on pain of losing their stations. Since that period the seminary for instructers has been connected with the agricultural institution, and none have been received except those who were employed at the same time as laborers. The establishment had by this time become the resort of strangers from all quarters. The governments of some of the cantons, the general government of Switzerland, and several of the German princes, sent deputations to examine and describe it. The late king of Wurtemburg requested permission from the government of Berne to visit Hofwyl incognito, and, after his departure, sent Fellenberg a snuff-box, containing a picture of Columbus breaking the egg. In consequence of these visits, a number of pupils of princely and noble families were sent to the institution for education. In 1814, in accordance with a plan suggested by Fellenberg to the emperor Alexander, for the gradual melioration of the state of the empire, he sent the count Capo d'Istria (now president of Greece) to examine the establishment. His report was in the highest degree favorable; and, in consequence of it, Alexander not only presented to Fellenberg the insignia of the order of St. Vladimir, but confided to his care seven sons of Russian princes and noblemen, for whose use he maintained a Greek chapel near Hofwyl. In a few years after, the political state of Europe excited jealousy in relation to the influence of Hofwyl on its pupils; many states forbade the education of children abroad, and even the patronage of Russia was withdrawn. Of late, about one third of the pupils have been English, and the remainder Swiss. In 1815 a new building was erected, to accommodate the increasing number of the agricultural school, the lower part of which was occupied as a riding school and gymnasium. In 1818 another building became necessary for the residence of the professors, and the reception of the friends of the pupils; and, soon after, a large building, now the principal one of the establishment, with its two wings, was erected for the scientific institution, which furnishes every accommodation for health and improvement.—In 1823, another building was erected in the garden of the mansion, for a school of poor girls; and, in 1827, the last building, designed for the intermediate or practical institution. Hofwyl now comprises, 1. the extensive experimental and model farm we have described, some portions under the highest state of cultivation, and others undergoing the process of gradual improvement, which supplies the wants of its population, amounting to about 300 persons; 2. work shops for the fabrication and improvement of agricultural implements, scientific apparatus, and clothing for the establishment; 3. a lithographic press, at which music and other things useful to the institution are printed; 4. a scientific institution, for the education of the higher classes; 5. a practical institution for those who are destined for a life of business, or whose circumstances are limited; 6. an agricultural institution, for the education of the laboring classes, with two distinct buildings for boys and girls; 7. a normal school, or seminary for teachers, which forms a part of this institution. At the distance of six miles, is the colony of Meykirch, an interesting branch of the institution, consisting of 8 or 10 boys, who are placed, much like the new settlers of America, on an uncultivated spot, to acquire their subsistence by their own labor. In this, as in the agricultural institution, the pupils receive from three to five hours' instruction daily, and acquire an education equal to that of our common schools, while they are sustained by a small capital, supplied by Fellenberg, in addition to their earnings. By a letter from the founder, it appears, that, in September, 1829, there were 100 pupils in the scientific and practical institutions, and 117 in the agricultural institution, under the care of 40 educaters and instructers. The pupils in the scientific institution and the school for peasant girls are under the immediate care of Fellenberg, his lady and children. The agricultural and practical institutions are committed especially to the care of Vehrli, whose faithfulness and ability have been so fully tested. As a warning to those engaged in similar enterprises, it should be mentioned that the greatest difficulty which was encountered in forming this establishment was in procuring suitable coadjutors. Many of those who possessed the necessary intellectual qualifications had been educated on a system which Fellenberg deemed radically wrong, and, with honest intentions, rather thwarted than promoted his views. Others sought to introduce infidel and revolutionary principles. Both classes seriously injured the reputation of the institution, and often became its open enemies, when they found it necessary for them to leave it. Within the limits allowed us, it is impossible to give even a sketch of the system of education pursued. Its great aim is to produce *men*, and not *mere scholars*. Its leading principle is to unite physical, moral and intellectual education, and to form all the faculties into one harmonious system, corresponding to the capacities and destination of the individual. Great care is taken to provide for the invigoration of the body, and the preservation of the health, by the size and airiness of the buildings, by providing extensive play-grounds, garden-spots and work-shops, and assigning regular hours for exercise; by frequent cold bathing, in baths erected for the purpose; and by the careful regulation of food and sleep, according to the necessities of individuals, under the direction of the physician of the establishment. A large number of professors, in every branch, is employed, to meet the intellectual wants of the pupils, and to provide for the separate instruction of those whose capacity or previous education might at any time prevent their entering regular classes. All the best methods of instruction are employed, according to the nature of the subject and the wants of the individual, without adhering slavishly to any. The fundamental views of Pestalozzi are adopted in many branches, with such modifications as are necessary in their practical application. The utmost watchfulness is used in moral and religious education, not merely in removing, as much as possible, the influence of bad example, but by the constant supervision and parental care of the children of Fellenberg and a chosen set of coadjutors, formed in the establishment, who exercise the office of educaters, and attend the pupils, as friends and monitors, in their studies, their chambers, and their amusements. The development of religious feeling, under the influence of revelation, aided by the cultivation of the taste, and the formation of habits of constant industry, order and temperance, is the means on which they rely for success. The stimulus of rewards and distinctions is never employed; and complete proof is furnished in this establishment, that the most ardent thirst for knowledge and the most assidious habits of study may be produced without resorting to the principle of emulation. In abandoning the use of this powerful stimulus, no rigor or severity has been found necessary. The most mild and paternal system of government has been sufficient to reclaim the numerous outcasts who have been received into the agricultural institution. Only two cases occurred in which expulsion was necessary, in 14 years; and severe punishment is not requisite in more than two or three instances in a year. It would only mislead the reader, to attempt to describe, in an article so limited, the admirable combinations of means, by which the great principles we have mentioned are brought into practical operation. Another great point has been fully established by the experiments of Fellenberg—that the poor may receive a good practical education at such an institution, without interfering with the usual hours of labor; and that, if they can be retained to the age of 21, the expense will be entirely repaid.

We believe no institution exists in Europe, which combines the same variety of objects as Hofwyl. It has given birth, however, to a number of agricultural schools in Switzerland and Germany, directed by its pupils, which are affording similar blessings to the poor. The celebrated colony for the reception of paupers, at Frederics Oord, in Holland (see *Colonies, Pauper,*) is also under the direction of a person educated at Hofwyl. Several manual labor schools have been formed in our own country, whose influence on those destined to a professional life will doubtless be most happy. But we regret that no institution, so far as we are informed, has yet been founded, in which agriculture is made the basis of education for the out-cast, and of reformation for offenders; and where the attempt is made to qualify the poor, by an education of moderate expense, for useful citizens, in their original occupation. We cannot forbear expressing our hope, that some of our uncultivated lands will soon be appropriated for such moral lazarettos as the colony of Meykirch, which may be the means of rescuing some of our poor youth, even of the higher classes, from the corruption into which idleness alone has often plunged them, and may serve as substitutes for those systems of naval and military discipline, to which they are sometimes consigned as a forlorn hope, and whose tendency, when applied to those destined for civil life, seems to us inconsistent with the genius of a free government. We cannot but long to see some Fellenberg rise up amidst the wealthy of our own country.

NAPOLEON.

In the memoirs of Napoleon, recently published from the pen of Fauvelet de Bourrienne, formerly private Secretary to the Emperor, it is stated, that, during the campaign of Egypt, Bonaparte, when reconnoitering, was saved from death only by the heroism of a favorite aid-de-camp, Sulkowski, a Pole, who, perceiving a Turkish soldier aiming from an intrenchment at his general, threw himself in front, and receiving the ball in his bosom, fell dead.

Napoleon was affected by the recollection of this event till the last moment of his life. In the midst of his strangest change of fortune, he would frequently heave a sigh to the memory of Sulkowski.

The other circumstance, perhaps still more affecting is this. Bonaparte, when first Consul, promised a commission in the army to a young gentleman of the name of Miaczenczki, a son of the Polish General of that name, who fell beneath the guillotine, during the reign of terror. It was promised him to be sent at the expiration of six months, the time requisite for him to complete his studies, and pass the necessary examination. *Seven* months elapsed, and from some delay on the part of the War Minister, the commission was not forwarded. Miaczenczki wrote to Napoleon to this effect: "My father was a man of honor, he lived as such, and though he died on the scaffold, he died as such; I will do so, though I die by suicide. You have deceived me."

The unhappy man then blew out his brains, and that at the very time an express was conveying his commission to him.

Bonaparte manifested great sorrow at hearing of the event, and exclaimed, "ah, these Poles, they are the very soul of honor; (*le vrai esprit d'honneur.*) My friend Sulkowski would have done the same." He never forgave Marshal Clarke, the Minister of War.—*Baltimore Telegraph.*

Extinction of the British Language.—The Britons were so unmixed with their conquerors, that they kept their ancient speech until the reign of Henry VIII., when it gradually became obsolete. In the reign of Queen Anne, it was known only in a few villages near the Land's End. The children as they grew up learnt English; and as the old Cornish folks died off, the language gradually expired with them; so that towards the middle of the reign of King George the III., one Dolly Pentrath, an old fish-wife, who resided about three miles from Mousehole, near Penzance, was the only surviving individual in the world who conversed in the tongue of the ancient Damnonian Britons; which tongue, however, she put to a bad use, since she principally employed it in swearing and grumbling when she could not get a good price for her fish, or in scolding when she was offended.—At this present time, the names of fields and towns, hills, and rivers, in Cornwall, are the only memorials of the British language, whose extinction cannot be contemplated without sentiments approaching to regret. The most useful political virtues arise from an honest feeling of nationality; and no badge of nationality is more innocent and efficient than the cherished possession of an ancient, and, at the same time, peculiar language.—*Mackintosh's History Eng.*

The American System.—We copy the following tribute to the energy and perseverance which has defeated the exertions of New Englandss bitterest foes, from the Portland Advertiser.

Boston has given us a powerful and we may say, without exaggeration, a splendid illustration of the excellence of the American saystem. Her trade before the tariff of '98, and for some time after, (till the country was invigorated by new protecting duties) was drooping. Her stores and shop houses were untenanted. Real estate decreased in value; mechanics were out of employ; and even misery was lifting up its visage. Now the tariff of '28 is under full wing. An impulse like that of an electric battery is given to trade.—Our eastern traders who have purchased goods there this season, tell us that old Babylon was not more noisy. Nothing but bustle,—bustle,—or to use the expressive language of the day (which is always best in matters of this sort,) "they are making money hand over fist."

BUFFALO.

This flourishing town, deriving its name from the wild animals that so lately were the undisturbed possessors of the whole western regions of the Union, is taking a very prominent rank among the cities of the land. In January last, according to one of the newspapers of the place, Buffalo contained a population of 8000, and there were in the village upwards of one hundred stores, besides numbers of small groceries and other establishments not included. The amount of trading capital was estimated at $500,000, and the value of the whole real estate at $2,000,000. There were 10 large warehousing establishments, for forwarding goods, and purchasing and receiving produce from the lakes and surrounding country; and on the lake 70 vessels, including 9 steam boats, all connected with the commerce of Buffalo—making an amount of shipping of over 5000 tons.—Among the articles received by the forwarding merchants from the lakes the past year were 266,909 bushels Wheat, 36,229 barrels Flour, 11,839 do. Ashes, 3812 do. Whiskey, 6958 do. Pork, 1663 do. Beef, 4319 kegs Butter, 4216 do. Lard, 1273 barrels Lake Fish, 352,000 Pipe Staves, 3614 packs Furs and Peltries, 1607 casks Cheese, 29,185 lbs. Wool, 2286 bushels Corn, 4205 boxes Glass, &c. &c. &c. The amount of capital invested in the shipping cannot be estimated at less than half a million. The arrivals and clearances of vessels to and from the port during the year 1830 were about 1100. The number of canal boats that have arrived and departed in the same time, average more than 20 per day. A schedule of their cargoes, furnished by the Canal Collector, shows the quantities cleared on the canal for the years 1829 and 1830, which was in part as follows:—

Eastward.

Articles.	1829.	1830.
Bushels Wheat,	9640	142,212
Barrels Flour,	4825	31,810
Barrels Pork,	2280	4130
Barrels Pot and Pearl Ashes,	1705	2713
Thousand feet lumber,	311,256	136,500

Increase in the aggregate of property going *west*, in same time, 4622 tons.

The amount of canal tolls received in 1830 was nearly double that of any previous year, amounting to $18,958 64.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

IMPORTANT OPINION.

Extract of a speech delivered by Mr. McLane, the newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, in 1825, on the subject of the Election between Mr. Adams and General Jackson. It is a clear exposition of the opinions of that gentleman on that interesting subject.

"Mr. McLane asked, Why ought the galleries to be open? Why must this balloting be conducted in public? In electing a President, the members of the House were called to act, *not as Representatives of the people, but as umpires, to do that which the people have tried to do,* and have not been able to accomplish. The people have tried to elect a President: they have failed to do so. The House of Representatives are then empowered to choose one for them. *This power is not delegated to them by their constituents, but by the Constitution; and, in exercising it, they have no peculiar relation to their constituents, and are not responsible to them* further than every honest man is responsible to his conscience and his country for his public acts. *He should consider the question now presented as a new one, and should put wholly aside what had at any time been done respecting it.* Who [asked Mr. McL.] has a right to inspect my decision between conflicting claims to the Presidency? In ordinary cases he granted that the people had a right to look to the acts of their Representatives, and exercise a sort of inspection over them. Yet, even this was not always permitted by the Constitution. It provides that, in certain cases, the public eye shall be excluded, either when the subject of deliberation is of such a nature that an important public measure must be frustrated, if prematurely disclosed, or when, from the excited state of public feeling, an improper influence is apprehended, as endangering the freedom of debate. No such state of feeling existed now, but it not only might exist, and that in an alarming degree, but to such a degree as to become wholly irresistible. If the principle shall once be established, that the Representatives of this people, standing on this floor to vote or to debate, are improperly to be controlled, it is in those galleries that the object is to be effected. If ever popular tumult, and a general excitement of national feelings, are to jeopardise the freedom, and endanger the purity, of this body, it is in those galleries that they will show their power.

For his own part, Mr. McL. said, he thought that, in so important an act as the choice of the Chief Magistrate of this nation, it was fit and becoming that members should be left to act from the cool dictates of their judgment, and that they alone were the judges how they ought to act. With them, the constitution had entrusted the duty, and there it might be safely trusted. Mr. McLane said, that he made these remarks from the fullest conviction of their truth. He thought that now, in a time of public tranquillity, a precedent might be set that would prove valuable hereafter. He felt great deference, also, for the precedent that had been already established in this respect. At the election of a President in 1801, this subject had been entrusted to able hands, and, after full deliberation, they had thought it expedient to admit no person as a spectator of the election but members of the Senate and officers of this House, and the election was so conducted.

The Constitution has imposed it on us as a duty, to choose a President, when the election by the people fails. Now, *if my constituents have a right to instruct me, in this respect, the constituents of the gentleman from South Carolina have an equal right to instruct him, and so have the constituents of each member of this House. And, if gentlemen are bound to obey, and the country remains divided, the result will be, that this House cannot choose a President, any more than the people can.* The last remedy provided by the Constitution fails, and all those evils rush upon the country at once, which are the obvious result of such failure. It is expressly to guard against this, that the Constitution provides, in the resort to this House, *a tribunal which shall be perfectly independent, and above popular control.*"

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia,* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* 85 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. 85 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	2½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

DOCTOR SELLERS has removed his office from No. 64 to No. 56, Fourth street.
April 1.—w3m.

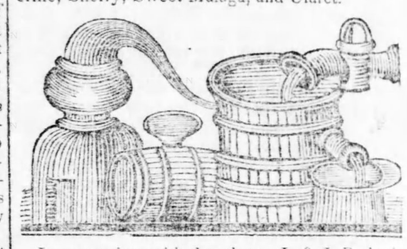
PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.

J. & J. PARKER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from No. 17 Diamond Alley, to No. 148 Liberty street, three doors above the Pittsburgh Brewery, where they have opened a Wholesale and Retail WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, and have recently received from Philadelphia the following Wines and Liquors, which they intend to keep constantly on hand, viz:—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum: Wines—Madeira, Port, and Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, Sweet Malaga, and Claret.



In connexion with the above, J. & J. Parker's RECTIFYING DISTILLERY has been re-established on an improved plan, and is now in complete operation, where they manufacture the following Domestic Liquors:—Brandy, Gin, Fourth and First Proof Liquor, Rectified Whiskey and Bitters; Cherry Bounce and Alcohol. Cordials: Perfect Love ditto, Shrub ditto, Noyeau ditto, Life of Man do., Rose do., Lemon do., Clove do., Cinnamon do., Caraway do., Peppermint do., Aniseed do.

☞ Country Merchants, Grocers and others are requested to call and examine their liquors, all of which are offered on accommodating terms.

JAMES PARKER,
JOHN PARKER.
May 21—w3mo.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF FIRST QUALITY LAND, situate on Rushy Run, in Luzerne township Fayette county, containing nearly 400 acres, of which about 150 acres are cleared, and the rest in fine woodland, with a considerable portion of good meadow ground, watered by several small streams. The buildings on it consist of a good dwelling house, barn and out houses. It is about five miles from Brownsville, and the road from Uniontown to Crawford's ferry, on the Monongahela, runs directly through it. It is also convenient to places of worship, in a finely settled and improved country, and presents altogether one of the most desirable tracts in the Redstone settlement. The terms will be made easy, and on payment of part of the purchase money, time will be given for the residue. The tract is at present principally in the tenure of Edward Englen; but further information will be given by Stephen Darlington, Esq., in the neighborhood, or by the subscriber, in Philadelphia. H. D. GILPIN.
March 29, 1831—w3m

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cottonand Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞ The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chillicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 125 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER.
ROBERT BEER.
Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

☞ The Lancaster Journal and Washington Reporter will insert the above advertisement once

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1831.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The Convention of Delegates from all the counties in the state, which was to have been held at Harrisburgh, on the first Tuesday of February last, was postponed until *the 24th day of August next*. An earnest hope is entertained that every County Temperance Society in the state will be represented in the convention.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA LYCEUM.—We are informed by an editorial article in the last Christian Herald, that the first session of the *Manual Labor Academy*, at Zelienople, has commenced. Six or eight students have already entered, and the prospects of the institution are very flattering. In our next paper, we will publish the proceedings of the stockholders at a meeting held on the third instant.

We have selected for our columns to-day, from that truly admirable work, the *Encyclopædia Americana*, a biographical notice of *Emanuel Von Fellenberg*, the founder of the institution at *Hofwyl*, in Switzerland.—This article cannot fail to be highly interesting to a great proportion of our readers, and its publication at a time when institutions similar to that at Hofwyl are growing up in our country, is but a just tribute to the merits of the amiable and excellent Fellenberg. We entertain a confident hope that this will be found to be an effectual mode of extending education to all classes of the community. Two important points have been ascertained by the experiments of *Hofwyl*—First, that the poor may receive a good practical education, without encroaching upon the usual hours of labor; and, secondly, that if they remain in the institution till the age of 21 years, they will defray the expenses of their own education.

THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.—There seems now a very great probability that General Jackson will not be re-elected by the people, and that the choice of a President for the next term, will again devolve upon Congress. With this prospect before us, it becomes important to ascertain, before our feelings are deeply enlisted, the duties of members of Congress, when the people have failed to elect a President. In the opposite page of this paper, our readers will find the opinion expressed by Mr. Louis McLane, our late minister to London, and the newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McLane is probably the ablest man, and certainly one of the most virtuous and patriotic members of the Jackson party; and from the high and honorable appointments which he has received from the President, we may infer that he stands high in his confidence and esteem. It therefore gives us much pleasure to find his opinions upon this very interesting and important topic so clearly and forcibly expressed. Each member, says Mr. McLane, "should consider the question now presented as a *new one*, and should *put wholly aside what had at any time been done respecting it*." That this is a correct view of the matter, we have never doubted. Where the people have not given any person a majority of votes, then "from the three highest the House of Representatives shall *choose*, by ballot, the President;" such are the words of the Constitution. They shall "*choose*," not *take the highest*, but "take by way of preference from two or more offered." Surely it is an act of great injustice to the framers of the Constitution, to say that they gave the House of Representatives power to *choose* the President from the three highest, and yet intended that they should always take the highest. Why place the matter before Congress at all, if such was the intent of the framers of our truly excellent Constitution? Why not say that whoever had the highest number of votes should be the President? Why compel the House of Representatives to act the farce of *choosing* a President, after the *choice* has been made by the people? Does the farce of balloting give any additional dignity to the office? Suppose the Speaker of the House of Representatives, before proceeding to the election, should say, "The House will now proceed to *choose* a President from the three highest on the list, viz. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Andrew Jackson, but they *must give* a majority of votes to George Washington, because he has more votes than either of the other two: What would be said of such an opinion? A member, we think, might very properly reply, "Mr. Speaker, I move that we dispense with this farce of pretending to *choose* a President; such a farce will add nothing to the dignity of the executive, while it is certainly degrading to the House of Representatives: I therefore move that we dispense with the ballot box, and that George Washington be proclaimed elected by the people; he having a *plurality* of votes." To this probably the Speaker would reply, "The motion is out of order; the Constitution provides that a President can only be elected by a *majority* of electoral votes; the House of Representatives must, therefore, proceed to *choose* a President from the *three highest*, but must take the *highest*. It is true, as the honorable member says, that this looks much like a farce, but the wise framers of our Constitution deemed this farce necessary." This reasoning would probably satisfy the member that the House could not dispense with the balloting, but would, no doubt, fail to convince him that this balloting was intended to be a mere unmeaning ceremony. After some deliberation, he would probably begin to think that the words, "*choose from the three highest*," really had some meaning; to ascertain that meaning, he might happen to turn to the 68th letter in the *Federalist* for a contemporaneous exposition, where he would find the following paragraph:—

"All these advantages will be happily combined in the plan devised by the convention, which is, that each state shall choose a number of persons as electors, equal to the number of senators and representatives of such state in the national government, who shall assemble within the state, and vote for some fit person as President. Their votes, thus given, are to be transmitted to the seat of the national government; and the person who may happen to have *a majority of the whole number of votes, will be the President*. But as a majority of the votes might not always happen to centre in one man, and as it might be *unsafe to permit less than a majority to be conclusive*, it is provided, that, in such a contingency, the House of Representatives shall select out of the candidates, who shall have the five highest numbers of votes, the man who, in their opinion, *may be best qualified for the office*."

This paragraph he would at once perceive had reference to the Constitution, as originally framed, when the electors voted for two persons without designating the President or Vice President, and when in case of a failure, to elect the *five highest*, were placed before Congress. He would also perceive that the amendment to the Constitution directs that the electors shall designate the candidates for the Presidency and the candidates for the Vice Presidency, and that the House of Representatives shall *choose the President* from the *three*, instead of the *five highest*. He would there perhaps be satisfied that the selection of a President by the House was to be made in the exercise of a wise discretion, in which they would be bound to *choose* from the three highest, the one whom they deemed best qualified to perform the duties of the office. We repeat, we are gratified to see this opinion of Mr. McLane republished at this time. He is high in the confidence of the Jackson party; his opinions are entitled to much weight. The selection of a President will, we are confident be again brought before Congress, and it is well that the subject should be discussed before the excitement is great, and while its effect upon the candidates is unknown.

SUFFERERS AT FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.—We are truly gratified to publish to-day, the call of a meeting this evening to concert measures to aid in the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the recent calamitous fire at Fayetteville, in North Carolina. We trust that the meeting will be well attended, and that assistance will be liberally, bountifully extended to our fellow citizens in the South. Let the citizens of this *Birmingham of America* show that they have no sectional feelings; that their sympathies are not limited by Mason & Dixon's line; let them show that their liberality is not extended to Greece, and withheld from North Carolina. Liberality upon this occasion is not merely the exercise of the noble privilege of relieving the distressed, it is more, it is an act of patriotism, of policy, of sheer self-interest. Let us, then, one and all, seize the present occasion to evince our kindly feelings to the South, that we may hereafter reap a rich return.—Let us now endeavor to dissipate and *nullify* those jealousies which have been so insidiously excited by designing men in the south, and prove that we are for "the Union, the whole Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

At a meeting of the friends of Henry Clay, held at the court house, on the 11th instant, the following ticket was formed.

COL. JAMES JOHNSTON, *Senate.*
WILLIAM HAYS,
SAMUEL GORMLY,
HUGH DAVIS,
FRANCIS C. FLANNIGEN, *Assembly.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity is requested at the Court House, this evening, at half past seven o'clock, to consider the propriety of devising resources for the relief of the sufferers by the recent destruction of the town of Fayetteville, N. Carolina, by fire.

William Wilkins,	Harmar Denny,
John Tassy,	Robert Christy,
William Bell, Jr.	John Irwin,
John Graham,	Samuel Church,
John M'Kee,	Andrew Leech,
M. B. Lowrie,	James Cuddy,
S. Thompson,	James Wilson,
John D. Davis,	Benjamin Darlington,
C. Anshutz,	C. Curtis,
Wm. Hays,	R. N. Havens.
W. Closey,	

Tuesday, June 14, 1831

From the New York Evening Post.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of May, we have received London papers to the evening of the 6th of that month. They furnish, as will be seen from the extracts made, accounts from the seat of war in Poland to the 21st of April.

From the Poles there is little intelligence of an important nature. There is a story, in the Edinburgh papers, of a general engagement, said to have taken place on the 15th of April near Memel, between the Russians and Poles, in which the former were completely routed with vast loss, and 16,000 Lithuanians went over to the Poles. This is the echo, we suppose, of some of the rumors of the Polish triumphs which have been circulated in so many shapes. The Warsaw papers, of the 21st of April, contain an account of a most hazardous attack made by 6,000 Poles against four times their number of Russians. They were compelled to retreat of course; but it appears from Skrzynecki's account of the affair, that they retreated with credit, not having lost any of their artillery. The courage and spirit of the gallant nation continues unabated.

In Italy, it appears that the successes of the Austrians in checking the insurrection had been complete. Some diplomatic conferences are however to take place at Rome. The death of the King of Sardinia had been announced in Paris and London, with the further intelligence that Prince Carigua, who succeeded to the crown of Charles Feliz, had been proclaimed King of Sardinia.

From Greece it is said in a letter received by way of Italy, that Count Capo d'Istria has announced to the chiefs of the party opposed to him, that he has sent to the cabinets of the three protecting powers his resignation of the Presidency of Greece; a step not improbable, considering his unpopularity among his countreymen.

The London Courier expresses its doubts as to whether Prince Leopold will consent to become King of Belgium. He is said to have the subject yet under consideration.

The London Courier of the 5th ult. contains an analytical table of the election, from which it appears that 380 members had been returned, of whom 212 are for reform, and 165 against. The difference in favor of reform between the members now returned and those in the last Parliament from the same places is 80.—Lord Lyndhurst, an active opponent of reform, is said to have expressed an opinion, that in the event of the Reform Bill being carried in the House of Commons by a majority exceeding fifty, it would be highly improper for the House of Peers to reject it.

Gen. Gascoyne, finding there was no hope of his re-election for Liverpool, resigned. At the time of his resignation the votes stood, Dennison, 1717; Ewart, 1777; and Gascoyne, 587. At the close of the polls they were, Ewart, 1910; Denison, 1886; and Gascoyne 610.

Mr. O'Connell is said to be elected for the borough of Dungarrin.

In Ireland, great distress continues to be experienced. The Limerick Evening Post announces fresh outrages in the county of Clare. Mr. O'Connell was about traveling through that part of Ireland, with a view to exert his influence to quiet the people.

The widow of Admiral Nelson died in London on the 4th May.

A notice has been issued by the directors of the bank, to the various branch banks, that for the present, no more discounts shall be made by them under the rate of five per cent.

POLAND.

The Nuremberg Correspondent, received in London May 4th, contains an article from Bucharest dated the 10th of April, announcing that the Russian troops, with the exception of a small force which was to garrison that town, had received orders to retire over the Pruth, and that they were going into cantonments in Podolia, Lithuania, and Volhynia. This withdrawal of the Russian soldiers is relied on as a proof of the entire confidence which the Emperor reposes in the honor of the Porte, and as a satisfactory refutation of the reports recently propagated of a change in the sentiments of the Ottoman Government towards Russia.

A far more obvious explanation of this movement will, however, be found in the insurrections which have broken out in these old Polish provinces, to which the troops have been ordered; and we can scarcely imagine that, unless the danger nearer home were great and iminent, Nicholas should thus evacuate the principality of Wallachia, and that, too, at a moment when it would appear that Turkey has actually suspended payments of the indemnity for the last war.

The Polish Committee have engaged twenty-seven French physicians to go to Poland, in the hope of arresting the progress of the cholera morbus. They will take their departure immediately.

We have just learnt, says the London Morning Chronicle of May 3, from a gentleman who has left Warsaw very lately, that the army of Marshal Diebitsch is in a very precarious situation for want of provisions; its line of march from Russia thro' Wilna, being every where intercepted by revolutionary movements, it is in retreat through Polesia and Volhynia, which is the only course left it. We understand that the Poles have abundance of men ready drilled, and that if they could have but got arms, the Russian army would have been totally destroyed long ago. It is said that it is impossible to restrain the Lithuanians from murdering the Russian soldiers, the feeling is so extremely violent and general against him. It is also said, that if the Prussians had not allowed the Russians provisions, through Thorn, their army must have been starved, notwithstanding the Prussians declare they will not interfere, and will remain perfectly neuter, and that this is not a violation of neutrality. The Poles now calculate on restoring their old dominions, and of obtaining a congress to arrange their line.

WARSAW, April 12.

General Skrzynecki has sent a report to the Polish Government, in which he states a corps of 6,000 men, in their ardor, attacked a Russian corps of 24,000 men, and could not long sustain so disproportionate a struggle. The General-in-chief states that the corps was compelled to cross the Vistula precipitately, with the loss of 1,200 men, and two Lieutenant Colonels, one of whom was drowned. The other was the minister for foreign affairs, Malachouski. No artillery, however, remained in the power of the Russians. The General-in-chief, in giving an account of this unfortunate event, endeavors to impress upon his courageous brothers in arms, the necessity, whatever may be the confidence in their courage, of not resorting to acts of temerity, which may compromise their cause.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, dated April 21:—"The diet was opened on the 19th with a speech from the President, who expressed his satisfaction at seeing nearly all the members re-assembled. The Minister of the Interior M. Niemojowski, presented in the name of the government a bill for authorising a loan of 1,000,000 of florins to be applied in relief of the inhabitants of the provinces who have most suffered from the war. The proposal was referred to the committee."

"The *St. Petersburgh Gazette* of the 14th ult. contains a report dated 3d, addressed by Marshal Diebitsch to the Emperor, whereby, after stating that the troops destined to pass the Vistula had executed the various movements towards that river with the utmost rapidity, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, he admits the discomfiture of the van-guard of Baron Rosen, under General Geismar, near Milosna, on the 1st, its falling back to Dembuvelki, and subsequently forced to retreat to Minski; and concluded by stating that he had made a reconnoisance, in order to ascertain the plans of the enemy with more precision, after which he intended either to pass the Vistula without further delay, or else attack his opponents in flank and rear, should they make any new attempt against Baron Rosen.

FRANCE.

The French papers of Wednesday, May 4th, including the Messager des Chambres dated the 5th, were received at London on the 6th. The Messager des Chambres, on the authority of the Moniteur, gives a complete contradiction to the warlike construction put upon the movements of the Austrian army, and the reported march of the French troops towards the frontiers of Italy. The French funds on Wednesday experienced little fluctuation, and closed, the five per cents. at 89f. 75c., and the three per cents. at 62f.

From the Messager des Chambres, May 5.

A journal speaks of despatches having been received from Vienna last night, which caused so much uneasiness respecting the movements of the Russian army in Italy, that the government had thought it right to order the assemblage of a corps d'armee on the Var. The anxiety of the government to place all our frontiers on a respectable footing is well known. The War Department has been actively employed on the subject for six months; but the latest despatches of Marshal Maison are not of such a nature as to direct special attention towards the Alps. We believe we may state, on the contrary, that the last despatches from our ambassador at Vienna are of the most satisfactory description.

The Abbe Gregoire, formerly Constitutional Bishop of Elois, and most celebrated as a member of the Convention, lies at the point of death. He approved of the judgment which found Louis XVI. guilty, but did not vote for his execution, being of opinion that the penalty of death ought to be abolished.

BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—The decision of Prince Leopold is awaited with intense anxiety. With the exception of the French editors of the Republican Emancipation, all the most respectable journals unite in advocating the Prince's cause.—All parties, even that of M. Gendebein, are inclined to support a measure which promises happiness and tranquillity to Belgium, and peace to Europe. Were Prince Leopold as much disposed to accept as the Belgians are unanimous in their desire to offer him the crown, he would not hesitate a moment. To adopt the general expression "His arrival would not only be hailed with joy, but he would be carried on the arms of the people from Ostend to Brussels." The universal question is, whence proceed the obstacles? Do they emanate from France or from Holland? Is the one fearful that Belgium and the Rhenish provinces should thus escape her, or is the other, from a spirit of revenge, determined to oppose every measure calculated to insure the consolidation and independence of this country? The obstinacy, the uncompromising obstinacy, of the King of Holland, led to the loss of this portion of his kingdom; let him take heed lest it produce still greater misfortunes.

The sentence of Colonel Borremans was promulgated this morning. He is sentenced to eight years imprisonment. Rumors were afloat of intended disturbances, but precautionary measures have been adopted. Beyond the assemblage of a few groups of curious spectators round the prison and palace of justice, there is not a symptom of disturbance, and there appears a determination, not only on the part of the authorities, but on that of the people, to prove to Europe that they have been much calumniated. Lieut. Colonel Gregoire's examination is in progress. It is said that he has made revelations implicating many persons in Flanders. The trial of Col. Edeline and Gen. Nypels is postponed until after that of Gregoire.—Report says that Edeline and Gregoire are in a perilous situation.

The greatest cordiality appears to reign between General Belliard, Lord Ponsonby, and the Belgian Government.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Continuation of Foreign Advices.

The late hour at which the foreign papers reached us yesterday, prevented as close an examination of their intelligence, as we could have desired. The deficiency is now supplied.

Reported Defeat of the Poles.

In a "Second Edition" of the London Standard of the evening of May 6, we find the following important, but melancholy account of the state of the campaign in Poland. The editor of the Standard says this account was received through a private commercial channel, and the authority may be relied upon.

"General Diebitsch, after defeating the Poles at Biala, marched directly upon Warsaw, which town is, since the last month, declared in a state of siege; the inhabitants are willing to surrender in consequence of an epidemic which is raging in and about the town. The Poles lost nearly 10,000 men; and at the head quarters the general belief is that the war is at an end, as another army is coming from Russia into Podolia."

This is *the latest* news from London. It may be true, although we do not place much confidence in it. Of one thing, however, there can be no doubt. The accounts of recent Polish successes; of the great battle, and defeat of the Russians, on the 13th April, within forty miles of Memel; of the occupation of Siedlic by the Poles, and the retreat of Marshal Diebitsch across the Bug; are all gross fictions. The whole tenor of the intelligence received yesterday, when carefully examined by dates and maps, showed them to be such.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

One of the editors of the Journal of Commerce left New Bedford yesterday morning at half past 7 o'clock, at which time the ship Emerald, A. H. Howland, was coming into port, consigned to Joseph Riddell, of that town. She left Amsterdam on the 9th of May. Captain Howland had papers to the 8th inclusive, but gave them to the brig Belgic, of and for Antwerp, 106 days from Batavia, which he spoke in longitude 28.

The news from Poland continued favorable to its brave defenders; though up to the latest dates, no decisive battle had been fought. Accounts had been received of extensive ravages by the cholera morbus among the Russian troops, in consequence of which a protracted quarantine had been established in the ports of Holland, upon all vessels coming from Russia of whatever nation. It was presumed that no vessel would find it an object to go from Russia to Holland, so long as this quarantine continues. The Poles are represented to be rallying all their energies; auxiliaries were coming in from every quarter.

There had been no fighting between the Belgians and Dutch. The King of Holland appeared to be generally popular among his subjects.—When the Emerald arrived at Amsterdam the whole town was set off with a display of flags, in compliment to his Majesty. The Prince of Orange was several times there during her stay in port.

Steamboat Disaster!—The Sylph, in ascending the river about 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, a few miles from Vevay, was run into by the Charleston, which was coming down, and immediately sunk: and we regret to state that our worthy and esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. James A. Frazer, a passenger in the Sylph, was instantly killed. No other lives were lost.

The accident, we hear, was occasioned by both boats tugging the shore, and meeting at a point.—The Sylph endeavored to avoid the Charleston, by putting out, which exposed her side to the bow of the Charleston. The bowsprit of the latter entered the window of the birth occupied by Mr. Frazer, and from his watch and part of his clothing being found on the Charleston, whose bowsprit was bloody, it is supposed he was instantly crushed to death.

Exertions were in progress to raise the Sylph; but it is feared that they will be unavailing, as she was very much shattered.—*Louisv. Focus, June 6.*

BUFFALO BANK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city to his friend.—"The people of Buffalo are indignant at the course pursued by the Commissioners in the distribution of the stock. A majority, however, decided upon giving two or three individuals in Albany and their friends, a control of the stock, Mr. Olcott, the Cashier of the M. & F. Bank of Albany has a large slice. It is reported here that he ordered the plates for the bills to be made, *before the stock was subscribed for*. This, if true, is a high handed affair, and indeed a bill in chancery ought to be filed at once against the commissioners by the parties interested. *The clamor made by these gentlemen against the United States Bank is a mere scheme, to keep the eyes of the people shut*, while they form a *Cordon* of banks to control the money market and the politics of the state. The Oswego Bank, the Binghampton and the Penn Yan Bank stocks are to be distributed in the same way as that of the Buffalo. We think it is high time to put down this greedy and over-reaching combination of individuals."

The sum for which judgment was obtained by the United States against *Edward Livingston*, President Jackson's Secretary of State, in the New York Circuit Court, we understand was ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS—obtained too after every attempt by learned counsel, assisted no doubt by all the ingenuity of Mr. Livingston to defeat the claim altogether. No attempt was then made to charge the missing money to Agents or others than the principal himself. But now, after quietly resting under the imputations for twenty-five years—But we arrest the pen. The Baltimore Republican will explain how this came to be even commendable in Mr. Livingston, if the people will but 'wait' for the explanation.—*Md. Repub.*

Palm Leaf Hats.—This description of hats, which have recently come into extensive use in this city and elsewhere, are manufactured to a surprising extent in New England, but principally in Massachusetts. A gentleman who deals extensively in them, informs us that the manufacturing of them commenced in 1826, in consequence of the encouragement afforded by the duty laid on imported Leghorn, straw and grass hats. It is believed that in this year alone, upwards of two millions of hats will be made, the average value of which is about three dollars a dozen, amounting to half a million of dollars. In Worcester county it is supposed half the quantity above stated will be made. The leaf is imported from the Island of Cuba; last year six hundred tons, worth fifty thousand dollars, was received. The hats are all made at the dwellings of the inhabitants, by girls from four years old and upwards, are then sold to the country merchants, who collect them together and send them to the Boston, New York, and other markets.

They are made of every quality, varying from 25 cts. to $2 00 each, and suited to the man of fashion or the laborer. This is another instance of the enterprise and industry of the New England people, who are enabled to commence the manufacture of a new article, from which they are greatly enriching themselves, and furnishing the public with a cheaper and better commodity than they had before received.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Smelting of Iron.—Heated air for blast furnaces has been used for some time at the Clyde Iron Works, and with great success. Experiments have proved that iron is smelted by heated air, with three fourths of the quantity of coal required, when cold air, that is air not artificially heated, is employed for that purpose, while the produce of the furnace in iron is at the same time greatly increased. All the furnaces at Clyde Iron Works are now blown with it. At these works, the air, before it is thrown into the blast furnaces, is heated 220 deg. of Far. in cast iron vessels placed on furnaces, similar to those of steam engine boilers. It is expected that a higher temperature than 220 degrees will be productive of a proportionably increased effect. But this is a subject of experiment. It is supposed that this improvement will accomplish a saving in the cost of the iron in Great Britain to the amount of at least £200,000 a year.

The correspodent [editor] of the Essex Register writes from Boston, under date of Wednesday: "It is reported that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts have agreed to relinquish their charter and dispose of their edifice in this city for other purposes. The report, I understand is premature, but such a measure is in contemplation."

It is stated that the people of North Carolina and Virginia are deserting General Jackson daily, and are flocking to the Calhoun Standard, and that Mr. Calhoun has been written too by many distinguished individuals to suffer himself to be named at once for the Presidency.

Colonel Drayton has signified his acceptance of the office of orator, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence by the "Union and State Rights" party in Charleston.

MARRIED,

At Mobile, on the 19th of May, by the *Rev. Mr. Shaw*, Mr. THOMAS W. M'COY to Miss ANNA M. POE, daughter of George Poe, Jr. Esq.

DIED,

Of small-pox, on the 6th instant, at East Liberty, JOHN STERRITT, printer, of this city, aged nineteen years.

NEWEST FASHIONS.

MISS E. DICKSON takes leave to acquaint the Ladies of Pittsburgh, that she has just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, with a selection of the newest and most fashionable patterns of *Summer Hats, Drawing Room and Promenade Dresses*. A very splendid assortment of *Fancy Goods*, adapted to the season, has arrived, to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited. A new style of *French Spencers and Caps*, together with full dress *Turbans*, on hand, at the Dress Ware Rooms of the MISSES DICKSON, St. Clair street, Exchange Buildings. June 14—3t

FOR SALE, a House and Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, now in the occupancy of John Morton. The Lot is 34 feet on Fifth street, and extends backwards 120 feet.

Also, a life lease of a piece of ground, and the buildings thereon, on Fifth, between Wood and Smithfield streets, adjoining property of Lightner & Kingsland, containing about 14 feet on Fifth street, and extending back 60 feet. Apply to the subscriber in Allegheny town, between Mr. Mowry's tannery and Mr. Park's brick house.

ALEX. M'EARLAND.

June 14, 1831.—Tif

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—Clinical Illustrations of Fever, comprising a Report of the cases treated at the London Fever Hospital in 1828 and 1829. By Alexander Tweedie, M. D. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers,
June 14—2t No. 51 Market street.

THE INVALID'S ORACLE.

RECEIVED and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets, "Directions for prolonging Life: or the Invalids Oracle, containing peptic precepts, pointing out agreeable and effectual methods to prevent and relieve indigestion, and to regulate and strengthen the action of the stomach and bowels. By *Wm. Kitchener*, M. D., from the Sixth London Edition, revised and improved by *T. S. Barret*, Fellow of the New York Medical and Philosophical Society, &c. &c. one vol. 18 mo., uniform with Harper's Family Library. June 14—2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—*Crabb's* History of English Law; or an attempt to trace the rise, progress, and successive changes of the *Common Law*; from the earliest period to the present time—1st. American edition.——*Spirit of the Annuals, for* 1831.——*Songs of the Affections*, and other Poems, by *Mrs. Hemans*.——*Affecting Scenes*; being passages from the Diary of a Physician. For sale by HOGAN & Co., corner of Front and Market streets.

May 14, 1831.—2t.

MORE LUCK IN THE WEST!!—Numbers 5, 14, 19, *the Splendid Prize of* TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, was sold to Mr. Pearce, of Harrisville Missouri, and the cash paid on demand by

CLARKE & COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Brokers, Wheeling, Va.
June 14.

TO ADVENTURERS.—As a little noise appears to be the order of the day, and somewhat necessary to call the attention of adventurers, I would merely give notice, that the prize selling office is on the corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, where was sold, and the cash paid, last week, to citizens of this place, a variety of prizes, of which the following are a part:—

Numbers 20, 11, 23, a prize of $2,000—Nos. 2, 29, 34, a prize of $300—35, 8, 10, a prize of $100—24, 36, 41, a prize of $100—besides many of $50, 30, 25, 20, and $10, &c. prizes, all of which can be seen by applying as above: so, come and buy prizes, where prizes are sold, and see the Cash glitter, when paid down in gold.

☞Union Canal, 12th Class, draws on Saturday, June 18. Capital, $30,000—Tickets ten dollars; shares in proportion. Apply to

WM. A. IRWIN.

June 14, 1831.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. If I meet the approbation of the delegate convention, well; if not, I will buy my tickets, and appeal to the electors of the county.

WM. MORROW.
May 31—3 *Late Captain U. S. Army.*

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for all grades of WOOL, washed on the Sheep's back, on delivery at the Woollen Factory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

April 15, 1831—2mo.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—The Committee appointed to close the affairs of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, have declared a dividend of ten per cent. of the capital stock, payable to the stockholders respectively, or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th instant, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd, Agent,
June 7, 1831—3t *No. 108 Second street.*

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL KELLER has removed to the south west corner of Market and Front streets, where he will continue the old business of selling IRON AND NAILS, &c. where he will receive in payment, all kinds of country produce, and, having plenty of room, will also receive goods on consignment. April 8—w3m.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER, MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23—wtf

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL,

No. 15 South Fourth street, been Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

HORATIO WADE respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL to the above establishment—which, having undergone considerable repairs, will now be found to possess every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of those gentlemen who may frequent the house. No pains will be spared to render the INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL a place worthy the patronage of the public, which the proprietor earnestly solicits. June 3—6

NEW GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have just received, at their new stand, No. 83 Market street, a variety of SUMMER GOODS, viz:—Blue, pink, brown, and salmon colored Gro. de Nap's; ditto Phillipeons; White Gro. de Indes; Florences and Satins, assorted colors; a beautiful assortment of Fancy Hdkfs; also of small Beads, for making guard chains; Lace Worked Cotton Hose; Ladies' Random do; Men's Raw Silk Gloves and Half Hose; and an assortment of Summer Stocks.

June 3—3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the Court have appointed the fourth Monday of June next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

SAMUEL REED,
Of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, Turner.
JAMES NELSON,
Of St. Clair township, Farmer.
JOSEPH ISRAEL,
Of Pittsburgh, Bricklayer.

May 31—w3t

LAW NOTICE.—The subscribers, having associated in the practice of Law, will attend to any business entrusted to them, in this or the adjoining counties. One of them can at all times be found at their office, in the Diamond, in the city of Pittsburgh.

W. W. FETTERMAN,
June 7—7t N. P. FETTERMAN.

LOST, on Friday last, somewhere in the city, a *Lady's Crescent Jet Breast Pin*. The finder will be suitably rewarded, upon leaving it at this office. June 7.—3t.

SURVEYORS' COMPASSES.—The subscribers have just received from the manufactory of *Edmund & George M. Blunt*, of New York, a small invoice of Surveyors' Compasses, of different numbers, which will be sold at a small advance for the manufacturers' wholesale prices. The deserved good credit in which the nutical, and other instruments, from the manufactory of the Messrs. Blunt, are held by the practical navigators of the Atlantic cities, is a guarantee for the correctness of the above articles.

Also, for sale, *The Young Sea Officer's Sheet Anchor; or a Key to the Leading of Rigging* and to *Practical Seamanship*, by Darby Lever, Esq., with an appendix, containing several figures illustrative of novelties and improvements in Rigging, &c. &c.

Blunt's Seamanship and Naval Tactics.
do. Merchant's and Shipmasters' Assistant.
do. do. do. and do. Expeditious Measurer.

LUKE LOOMIS & Co.
No. 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

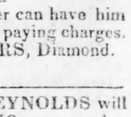
June 7—3t

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.—The President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of six per cent., which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives after the 15th inst.—June 3, 1831.

JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

June 7—3*

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the stable of the subscriber, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, on the first instant, A BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands high, one hind foot white, and blind of the right eye; had on a yoke when he came. The owner can have him again, upon proving property and paying charges.



JAMES M'MASTERS, Diamond.

June 7—3t

MISS MARGARETTA REYNOLDS will give lessons on the *PIANO*, to a number of young ladies, either at their respective homes, or at her own residence, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets. Reference as to competency, to WM. C. PETERS. *Teacher of Music.*

Also, *LANDSCAPE PAINTING*.—Miss R. was engaged as a Teacher in the Seminary at Canandaigua, N. Y. June 3—3*

CROCKER & CO.

Commission Merchants,

NUMBER FIFTY-ONE NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the purchase and sale of *WOOL*, and liberal advances made on consignments.—*References*—

Messrs. J. G. HARKER & Co., *Philadelphia.*
" BALDWIN & FORBES, *New York.*
" PARKER & STEVENS, } *Boston.*
" LIVERMORE & RENDALL, }

March 18, 1831.—tw3m

A FOREMAN IN A ROLLING MILL WANTED.—A man capable of making Boiler Iron, Sheet Iron, and Nail Plates; who understands the slitting of rods and the turning of grooved rolls, for the making of round and square Iron—and who is of good character and steady habits, will find constant employment and liberal wages, on application to

LEWIS HERFORD.
Marie Works, Lancaster Co. Pa.

June 14, 1831—w3t$1.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.

May 13, 1831.—6mF

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Henry F. Schweppe and John Horner, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first instant. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said firm, will present them to Henry F. Schweppe, for settlement.

JOHN HORNER,
HENRY F. SCHWEPPE.

June 7, 1831.—1mo

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,

(Successor to Schweppe & Horner.)

OFFERS for sale, in addition to the stock of Groceries on hand, as recently received,

300 Attacapas Hides;
Winter strained Sperm. Oil, prime quality;
Tanners' Oil; Sweet Oil in baskets;
Sperm. Candles;
10 tons Campeachy Logwood;
3 tons Havanna Fustic;
Otard's Brandy, 10 years old,
Hourglass and Swan Gin;
A few kegs Anchovies and Dutch Herrings,
Sap Sago and Cream Cheese; Vermicelli;
White Havanna Sugar, in boxes;
Alum; Rosin; Epsom Salts;
A few kegs of Waite's Mustard;

All of which are offered on accommodating terms.

June 7—1mo

WOOL WAREHOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communnicated.

JAMES MOTT.

Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donnough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17—3mo

31 HHDS. Prime Cincinnati BACON, for sale by M'KEE & GRAHAM.
May 31, 1831.—tf.

25 BALES Tennessee COTTON,
50 Hhds. Kentucky TOBACCO,
50 do. Prime BACON,
40 Boxes do. do.
50 Barrels do. PORK,
100 do. Nos. 2 and 3 MACKERELL,

Just received and for sale by

H. MACSHANE,
June 3—1mo. Front street, Pittsburgh

WINDOW GLASS.

A CONSTANT supply of Birmingham Window Glass, of all sizes, at the manufacturers' prices, No. 70 Wood street.

J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr.
May 17, 1831.—6w

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 24—te

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
Exrs of John M'Donald, deceased.

May 31—3mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 12, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 tickets.		Grand Total,	$198,432

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

June 7, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No 12, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 tickets.		Grand Total,	$198,432

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

June 7, 1831.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Building, St. Clair street.
June 7, 1831

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 12, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of JUNE, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four No. Lottery—Eight drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 tickets.		Grand Total,	$198,432

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

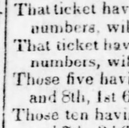
Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street
Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. June 7, 1831

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

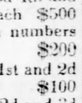
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

DR. JAMES A. LOWRIE

TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Office, No. 45 Third street, next door to the corner of Market street. April 1—3mo

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to



ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22.—tf

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st
Pittsburgh, May 31.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock *the second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also. All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet: on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles B. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

DUNLAP'S PAINTING
OF
CHRIST
REJECTED,

IS now being exhibited at LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, where it will remain a FEW WEEKS. This universally and justly admired picture represents the *Rejection of our Saviour, by the Jewish High Priest, the Elders, and the People*, when brought to them by Pilate, from the Judgment Hall. The subject, which is illustrated with great force and beauty, is found in the following passage of the Sacred Writings:

"And when they had bound him, they led him away, and delivered him to Pontius Pilate, the Governor. Pilate said unto them, What shall I then do with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all said unto him, let him be crucified. When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he said, I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Then answered all the people, and said, his blood be on us and on our children."—*St. Matthew, chap.* 27.

"Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the *gorgeous* robe; and Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man. When the Chief Priests therefore and Officers saw him, they cried out, saying, crucify him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him and crucify him, for I find no fault in him."—*St. John, chap.* 19.

☞In this splendid Painting, which occupies upwards of 200 *square feet of canvass*, nearly 200 figures are introduced. In composition, perspective, coloring, and general effect, it is much superior to any historic production yet exhibited in this city, and merits the reputation and success that have hitherto attended it.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORIA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at half past 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

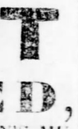
April 8, 1831.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT. A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market st'r.t.



Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829.—tf

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$1 25 a 1 50
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial,	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$3 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31½ a 75
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1829.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.
February 9, 1830.—tf

W. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 5—tf

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE inhabitants of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that the Pittsburgh Circulating Library is now opened for the delivery of Books, at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 51 Market street, near Fourth. April 19—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

NOTICE.—*Mahlon Rogers*, having taken his son *Linton Rogers* into partnership, the public are respectfully informed, that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued, in all its branches, under the firm of MAHLON ROGERS & SON. Steam Engines, Salt Pans, Still Boilers, &c. &c. will be executed with accuracy and despatch

MAHLON ROGERS,
LINTON ROGERS.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1831.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel,
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher: by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import our Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG.
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830.—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order,
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes,
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead: Nails: Iron;

And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Burner Mehaillings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 25—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP
October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road*," intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
Commissioners

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
November 19, 1830

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS
N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have just received and are now opening their Spring supply of HARDWARE, which renders their stock much more extensive than heretofore; consisting of a more general assortment, and embracing a greater variety of articles; among which are Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn, and Waldron's Griffin's, Papmore's, and Blanchard's Grass Scythe, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1831.—tf

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUN POWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf